

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month ... UNDAY, Per Year AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE BUN, New York city.

tocar News -The City and Suburban News Bureau o the United Phess and New York Associated Phess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use fustantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who fuver us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Third Term Plank Already Out.

The last attaché of the Administration to alink from condemning the third term idea is the Hon, Don Dickinson of Michigan. Mr. DICKINSON has occupied for some time the post of Chief Patriot to the Administration, he having sounded the jingo note some time before the publication of the Venezuela message. He refuses to affirm or deny or discuss Mr. CLEVELAND's candidacy, first proposed, we believe, by the Hon. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, American Ambassador to England, and seconded by the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture in the present Cabinet.

The following sensational sentiment of Secretary Monton's therefore remains undisturbed as the Administration platform on Presidential succession:

"Why should President CLEVELAND be opposed to third term any more than a bank President should If a bank President has proved himself competent and faithful, he is redected not only once or twice, but dozens of times."

A President's failure to repudiate this pernicious idea put forward in his behalf by a member of his own official household, is a more treacherous blow at the American policy than its original utterance. A President, moreover, who has seen this fundamental party principle threatened with obliteration without a protest, either yearns for nomination for a third term, or for a chance for a theatrical refusal of it. That would be still an honor above all other Presidents, election or no election.

No one has ever supposed that the offer of the crown did not tickle C.ESAR. Nor was it very long after the crown was offered before the Roman republic was changed into another form of government.

Dr. Miller's Second Choice.

The Hon. WARNER MILLER used to be-Heve, or to be supposed to believe, in high license, and in the fight for it beautiful did he lie outside the breastworks in 1888. Suppose that Dr. MILLER had not cared to be the Republican candidate for Governor Would it have made any difference to him who was the candidate? Would he have regarded the candidate's opinions as of any consequence? Would his second choice have been the Hon. GEORGE EHRET OF Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK? In other words, does Dr. MILLER have any convictions or opinions? Does it, or would it, make any difference to him whether a high license man or a low license man or a Prohibitionist is nominated for Governor?

These questions are obvious. Dr. MILLER took the trouble on Friday to declare that he should "attempt to carry out the wishes of the Republicans of the State of New York," and that if the occasion should arise in the Convention, his second choice would be Major McKINLEY.

From this it is clear that it cuts no ice with the Hon. WARNER MILLER whether the Republican candidate is a man or a mummy. His first ostensible choice is a MORTON is known to be solid and honest for honest and solid money. His second to believe in anything except himself and the protective Tariff act which bears his name and which he did not make

It is accommodating of Dr. MILLER; but who tells him that Mr. McKinley is the second choice of the New York Republicans? Who tells him that if the New York Republicans can't get a gold standard man they are willing to accept a double standard or a double faced man?

"I am a business man myself," says Dr. MILLER. What sort of business, Dr. MIL LER? Funny business?

Our Consul-General at Havana.

Were it true that our new Consul-General at Havana, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, had received instructions from this Government to attempt to "promote the settlement of the Cuban trouble through mediation," he would have to set about that business by entering into communication with both of the parties engaged in hostilities. It would be no use for him to confer only with Captain-General WEYLER, the representative of the Spanish Government; it would be necessary also for him to hold conference with an authorized representative of the revolutionary Government. He would have each of the parties to the war would be willing to accept.

We have repeatedly had assurances from the highest Spanish authorities that no offer States could be accepted by Spain, and that Spain would regard any such offer as an infringement upon her independence, to be treated as an offence calling for resentment. From the American Minister at Madrid and from the Spanish Minister at Washington this Government has obtained all necessary information upon the subject.

But suppose that Gen. LEE, after he shall arrive at Havana, and shall get there a knowledge of the Cuban situation, were to breach the matter of mediation in an inter- | public; lies brazened out, and lies rejuctantview with WEYLER, the latter could but refer him to the Government at Madrid, in the service of which he is an officer, and in those in the series which Commissioner the name of which he prosecutes the war against the insurgents. He has no authority to negotiate in behalf of Spain or to | the life of innocent men, concocted under entertain any proposition that may be made the brass dome and carried out by the by a foreign power. Besides, a Consul- employees of PULITZER for purposes, General cannot be a medium of communication in the case. Spain demands the surrender of the rebels under penalty of de- ecution of enterprises of imposition, and struction, and nothing more can be said in regard to them.

Again, how could Consul General LEE hold communication with any representative of the revolutionary Government? To suggestive, which makes PULITZER's newsdo so would be very nearly equivalent to a paper the preferred literature of the corner repanition of that republic, and would gangs and the joy of the lower grade of assuredly be regarded by Spain as a cause of offeace, an intolerable offence. WEYLER would have the right to prevent any con- the British journalist in pursuit of informaference between the American official and the enemy in arms. We have no doubt that | the temerity to suggest something of the President CISNEBOA-BETANCCURT would be

General-in-Chief GOMEZ would gladly meet him at the revolutionary camp in the provoce of Matanzas; but how could be get to either place without a salvo conducto from WEYLER and a good-sized Spanish escort, though no such escort could pass the Spanish lines? Were Gen. LEE to hold conference somehow, by the consent of WEYLER, with an authorized representative of Cuba, he would doubtless learn at once that Cuba's demand was for independence from Spain, and that Cuba would not accept any terms short of independence, and could not be a party to any mediation which did not begin with the ac knowledgment of her independence. Under the circumstances, and taking account of the language of WEYLER and of CISNEROS, Gen. LEE could not fall to see that it would be useless for him to offer his services as a

mediator. We do not believe the report from Wash ington that our new Consul-General at Havana has been instructed to make any attempt to mediate between the parties at war in the island of Cuba.

The Later History of Fagta.

After the villainous old Jew had escaped the gallows through a disagreement of the jury, the Academy of Crime prospered as never before. The founder and sole proprietor of that celebrated institution had gained a widespread and most gratifying notoriety by his trial on the charge of murder. It was an advertisement after FAGIN's own heart. Pupils flocked to the Academy from all parts of the United Kingdom. The curriculum was greatly enlarged, and professors eminent in the various branches of practical rascality were engaged to teach the increasing classes of students how to cheat, to swindle, and to rob with dexterity. Tuition fees accumulated rapidly in FAGIN'S pockets, and the accumulations were by him judiciously invested. It may almost be said that the Academy became a University. As the years went by, the proprietor was enabled to devote less and less time to the drudgery of actual instruction, and finally to give his undivided attention to the larger affairs of general educational policy and financial management. Thus it came about that FAGIN bought

house in Soho and set up as a respectable member of such society as that part of London afforded in his day. He paid his taxes and water rates promptly, thanks to the activity of the numerous successors of the Artful Dodger and CHARLEY BATES. The same unfailing source of revenue made it possible for FAGIN to contribute liberally to various benevolent enterprises. He now wore a passable hat, and combed his venerable beard every Saturday morning. He rarely visited the institution which owed its existence to his genius. Once in a while, in a crowded highway, or in the gallery at the opera, or while pressing through a throng around some shop window, or at a sidewalk bookstall where some absent-minded bibliophile was immersed in the literature of the past, the impulse came strong upon FAGIN to test the continuity of his ancient professional skill; but he generally found that his crooked vulture claws trembled so much in action that he was well satisfied to leave the details of the business to younger hands. In the golden autumn of his famous career FAGIN loved better to sit and talk with his neighbors upon philosophical and ethical topics; and it would have done your heart good to hear him discuss and explain the sublimity of Truth, the beauty of the Eighth Commandment rendered unto Moses, and the influence of unswerving rectitude upon

success in life. How different is the case of Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER, the sole proprietor of the New

York World newspaper! The London Daily Chronicle of May 9 contains the full text of the interview which a reporter of that journal had with Mr. PULITZER. The most interesting part man who believes in something. Governor of the interview is not that in which he accuses the President of the United States of ying, and adds that he will support him for choice is Mr. McKinley, who is not known a third term if he runs this year, but that in which PULITZER explains to the British public the moral principles and personal qualities which have made him what he is to-day in American journalism. Some of PULITZER's axioms relating to the moralities of journalism should be blazoned in gold letters two feet long upon the front of his Academy of Crime. For example:

> "I am a believer in the spirit of the time, not as platitude, but as a fact. Nothing can last that is not based upon fact, upon truth, upon the moral sense of what is really right."

"According to my view, it is the duty of the Press to throw light, to remove prejudice, to inculcate public

"A newspaper exists primarily for the public wel-

fare. If a newspaper sets before it money making as its end, it does not succeed with us." "What has been my method in journalism? Simply this conviction, that a newspaper is not merely for the printing and dissemination of news. My principle has been that a newspaper must perform daily public service. In every issue it must strike a

blow for the right, for the true, for the honest.

These axioms were substantially the reply of PULITZER to the Chronicle reporter's question, designed, as it is explained, "to extract from him for the benefit of British journalists the secret of his success." They should be a guiding star before the eyes of to ascertain the nature of the terms which every British journalist who is starting out upon the road which PULITZER has travelled. Absolute fidelity to truth, ceaseless adherence to what is really right, unquestioning loyalty to the moral sense, a daily of mediation on the part of the United blow for the right, the true, and the honest, superiority to mercenary considerations; such, says PULITZER of the World, "has been my method in journalism."

But there was apparently in the Chronicle reporter's mind the memory of certain eccentricities on the part of PULITZER's newspaper; such, for instance, as the forged interviews with OTTO VON BISMARCK and GIOVAN-NI VIRGINIO SCHIAPARELLI, and thousands of other examples of unscrupulously conceived and deliberately contrived frauds upon the ly confessed under the lash of public scorn; systematic falsifications of the record like ROOSEVELT so recently exposed; conspiracles against the liberty, and even against not of public morality, but of newspaper cotoriety; habitual impudence in the proscrawling cowardice when detected and exposed; and that daily and Sunday melange of the horrible, the filthy, the obscene, the | tion in his profession. unspeakably vulgar, and the criminally prostitutes in this great town. Some recol-

tion from Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER; for he had

sort to that person immediately after the

journalism The reply of PULITZER to this inconve

nient question was characteristic: "I suppose we commit errors of fasts. hese, and they have often in the World had unpleas ant results for those who perpetrated them. As you know, for six years I have not been able to read

And again:

"So comparatively unimportant do I consider the news part of a newspaper that often when I have spent the whole day on the editorial page, reading every line of copy, and rereading my proofs some lines a dozen times. I have not even kn

Such has been the secret of Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER'S "success," as modestly communicated by him to the British reporter who sought information for the enlightenment and encouragement of British journalists.

Turning back again from Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER to the lamented FAGIN, it is pleasant to observe that the lofty theoretical standard which that moralist and philanthropist established in the declining years of his industrious cahas not been without effect upon other and later proprietors of Academies of Crime. It may not be generally known that when FAGIN at last went to his eternal reward his funeral procession was one of the largest ever seen in Soho. It represented countless purses and pocketbooks innumerable. And if now, under the softening influence of the clapsed time, it should be proposed to erect to FAGIN a monument as the friend and servant of the public and the promoter of the civic virtues, we suggest that the following truthful inscription be placed upon the shaft: "He was not the most dangerous enemy to society that has ever lived."

The Cockade Candidate.

GROVER CLEVELAND, supposed to repre sent a tariff for revenue only, turned out to represent protection plus populism. Several million people were buncoed by him. They voted for one thing and they got something very different.

Now the Republicans are preparing to submit to a bunco game. The Hon, WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY, for and against silver, but rather supposed to be in favor of it, is to be nominated for the purpose of satisfying everybody by having one gold leg and one silver leg. Magnificent idol!

"If we had had a man, and not a cockade for Governor." said Mr. EMERSON of a certain Governor of Massachusetts forty and more years ago. Not since men and cockades were invented has there been a more palpable cockade than Mr. McKINLEY. He is a bearskin and a baton, and nothing more. Opinions be hanged; he is after votes.

A Spaniard's View of Our Defences. Whether the zeal of Lieut. GUTIEBREZ SOBRAL, the Spanish naval attaché at Washington, will attract any official criticism, either from his own Government or from ours, remains to be seen. What this officer had to say in his signed article upon American coast defences in a Spanish publication is no disclosure of secrets; still, it is not quite usual for an officer attached to a diplomatic legation in a foreign country to discuss publiely such matters.

Apart from the question of official etiquette involved, Lieut, SORRAL may have excited the attention of the authorities at Washington by the spirit of his publication. which is that of showing how easily our coast line could be forced, and cities like Boston, New York, and San Francisco bombarded. Yet the facts he presents have all been derived, apparently, from sources open to the public. For example, his dec larations that a hostile squadron could easily get to New York by way of Long Island Sound, that access to the ships building at Philadelphia, in order to destroy them, is easy, and especially that Savannah, Mobile, and Galveston are defenceless, seem to have much significance; but they are avowed quotations from Gen. MILES'S last annual report. His suggestion that a ship presents a very small target and ister, but it comes from the same source The assertion that England could easily seize Puget Sound is in like manner taken from a speech delivered by a Senator from the State of Washington.

Beyond all question, should the published article be called officially in question, Lieut. SORRAL would rely on the fact that he had merely digested in convenient form for the information of his countrymen what was published in the newspapers here, and had disclosed nothing derived wholly from his status as a naval attaché. But, be that as it may, even our feeble and inchoate coast defences as they stand have nothing to fear from a Spanish fleet.

The system of torpedo defence for the Atlantic seaboard is much more advanced than is generally known. Many ports would allow extemporized works, effective against a navy comparatively ill provided with heavy ships of the line like that of Spain. In addition to the scores of old-fashioned smooth bores and converted rifles actually mounted, there are other scores of highpower modern guns which could be used on temporary emplacements. Above all, our North Atlantic squadron, reënforced by the ships that could join it, would be more than a match for any Spanish armada that could be sent to our shores. And apart from the probable retreat or destruction of such an armada, a sufficient guarantee against an attack from Spain is the absolute certainty that she would lose Cuba at once and forever. Still, let us allow Lieut. SORRAL to do us

service. Congress may well study the picture he draws of our degree of defencelessness, at present, against the attack of a strong naval power, and may take care that nothing is done to reduce the effective ness of the pending Fortifications bill, which will eventually do much toward giving us a well protected coast.

Damsen and the Constitution. On Monday next, May 25, the hearing before former Judge ROBERTSON of the charges, original, amendatory, supplemental, revised, and corroborative, against E. J. H. V. DAMSEN, the Holstein Landvogt, or Sheriff, will be resumed in the City Hall. A number of witnesses have already been summoned for this hearing, and others are to be called. There will be a large attendance of interested persons. An addition, it is said, will be made to the phalanx of counsel for DAMSEN, although it already includes several lawyers of great ability and at least one gentleman of national reputa-

Apart from the inquiry into the charges against Damsen, which is to be thorough and searching, there is involved a constitutional question which may, such is some times the sinister fate of obscure and insigection of all this must have occurred to nificant persons, make the DAMSEN case a test one, as years ago the case of DRED Scott, a negro slave, became known all over the United States.

Amendment VI. of the United States Con-

ute to the right, the true, and the honest in | cutions the accused shall not only enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, but shall also be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation" against him. Damsen does not understand English. The interpreters employed in the service of the courts of New York are familiar with German, Italian, French, Russian, Swedish, Spanish, Hungarian, and Bohemian, but not one of them, as far as is known, understands the peculiar idiom of Plattdeutsch spoken by the natives of Glückstadt. Dansen does not know the charges against him. He has not been "informed of the nature and cause of the accu sations." With existing facilities he cannot be so informed.

Is the hearing a constitutional one? Is it lawful? Can it go on? There isn't time enough before May 25 to send to Glückstad for an interpreter. Furthermore, the last census taken in Holstein shows that in Elinsor and Glückstadt no English-speak ing residents were returned in either town.

Women Scorchers.

The action of a Magistrate in discharging woman bicycle scorcher on Thursday has elicited criticisms of a diverse character The fact that she was not fined, as men are is regarded by many people as a stimulus to the pernicious habit of scorehing, while others look upon her arrest for such a cause

Fast riding on a smooth road is a delightfully refreshing exercise, even in hot weather; and the faster one goes the more exhibarating becomes the sport. To ride slowly after whizzing along at a brisk pace is as unsatisfactory as walking after a ride in an open car. Whether a speed of eight miles an hour, the limit allowed by law, is conducive to the greatest comfort of cyclists on summer days may be questionable; but that a faster gait than this would seriously imperil the safety of pedestrians is an indisputable fact.

At any rate, it is hard to see why scorching should be a less punishable offence for women than for men. More than one cycling miss has said: "Oh, I spurted right away from him, and he didn't dare to follow me. To exempt women scorchers from being

fined would be as unreasonable as to permit them to coast in forbidden places, or to ride without a lantern at night. A scorcher is a scorcher, regardless of sex, and should be dealt with as such.

The Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT is said to be a boss. It is interesting to observe that he is a boss who is not dependent upon Federal patronage. Whatever his power or his power lessness, it has not been dependent upon Washington. Mr. PLATT may be describe the opposition. Seldom enough does the Federal machine grind for him. This accentuates the fact that Mr. PLATT is now putting up a sturdy fight for the interests of the State of New York. Even if Governor MORTON were nominated and elected, the chances are, judged by the past, that Mr. PLATT would have a mighty small finger in the patronage ple. His luck or his misfortune runs that way. All the bribes and hopes of office are on the other side. The financial interests of New York are a good deal to this boss. He is doing his best to prevent the nomination of a pretender. If honesty of opinion is of importance, and if it makes any difference what a candidate thinks about public questions, Mr. PLATT, boss or no boss, is doing good work for public morals and moral politics

It seems to be an interesting circumstance that Mr. Gungen of Buncombe has been elected a McKinley delegate at large by the North Carolina Republicans.

It is mighty fine for the supporters of the Hon. WILLIAM HOYD ALLISON to arrange to have 2,000 cots at St. Louis during the Convention, but how is a body to win any sleep while the town is crowded with noises? Why, even if the McKinley boomers could be struck as dumb as their candidate is, the Tippecanoe Drum Corps of Indianapolis, the most active wielders of the stick in the Hoosier domain. would be sufficient to murder all the sleep in St Louis. Forty drummers welting away for dear life ah, what a swoon of sound that will be Very happy will the small boy be in St. Louis. but some hundreds of thousands of grown folks may have somewhat less amusement and be a trifle fagged out when morning comes. Still, 'twill be a glorious victory for somebody.

The Hop. P. WAT HARDIN of Kentucky has arisen in great force for the purpose of ob serving that "all gold men may be divided into three classes, officeholders, money lenders, and fools." The Hon. P. WAT HARDIN may be an eminent and expert thinker, but there are time when the arles of his language seem to need cooling.

The feat performed by Dr. DEPEW on Satardsy evening of sending a message from one gallery at the Electrical Fair to the other galiery, by way of Vancouver and Tokio, in fifty minutes, was very creditable. But of course the erm "circling the globe," which has been ap plied to it in some comments, is quite out of place. It is true that the message to Tokio and back was mere than equivalent to going around the globe; but for the actual circling of the earth we must await the construction of the Pacific cable. This, however, cannot apparently be far away, in view of the interest shown in the enterprise both by Congress and by the promoters of the proposed wire communication between the Dominion and Australia. Wha Saturday night's performance indicated was that when the Pacific cable is complete we shall be able to discount considerably Puck's old-time brag about , girdle round about the earth.

The Hon. JOHN H. MILLER, said to be a meteorologist of credit and renown in Chicago, has put forth an apparently original idea in suggesting that a high wall should be built from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior for the purpose of keeping the winter winds of Manitoba out of the country. A high wall to keep out the everlasting simoon which rages from the lips of the Hon, JOHN PARDON ALTGELD might be worth building.

Governor MATTHEWS of Indiana is willing to There is an impression to that effect, but can it be verified? Is the Hon, CLAUDE MATTHEWS standing on the plough tail and waiting, or is he merely viewing the landscape o'er and thinking what fine growing weather it is and wondering if the Democratic farmers wouldn't like to have a practical farmer at the helm of things;

It is reported from Montana that in spite of the efforts of the Government officials in charge of the game in Yellowstone Park, the wild buffaloes are practically extinct. So the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CAUTER remains the prondest game and game bird in Montana; and vain is the industry of the hunters to track him. His silver cry rings clear from the mountain fastnesses and sometimes the lonesome night is lighted by the gleam of his silver chin; but body can get any nearer to him. Unparalleled and unparallelable, he roams alone.

At all events we would like to see Mr. REED in the Vice President's chair though Times Herald. So, no doubt, would the NAPOLEON of Canton

Since it is hardly conceivable that Con gress will at this session pass a bill so important as the one involving \$100,000,000 for the building of the Nicaragua Canal, it must be hoped that the House Committee, which has reported favorably on this bill, has an alternative ready in case it should fail. The Engineer Board says that the canal will probably cost over one-third more than this bill assumes, and also that the Government ought not 10 go into the underpleased in sec Go: Law at Culata, or that latter had refidered his extraordinary trib stitution provides that in all criminal proce taking without a further examination by its

engineers. If it becomes evident that the bill, nder these circumstances, cannot be made law at this session, it would be wise to provide now for making the further inquiry which the Engineer Board recommends. Perhaps a preliminary report could be had even at the next session which would clear up some points, and any money laid out would really go to the benefit of the canal when finally undertaken.

It must be clear to the deafest eye and the dullest ear and brain that the Hon, DAVE MAN. TIN of Philadelphia and the Hon. CHRISTOPHER Magne of Pittaburgh are talking when emitting the chortling assertion that "McKinley will get the votes of the entire Pennsylvania deleration, and on the first ballot at that." Talt talk, this, and having the rich and melodious whistle of the dicers from which it is flung. Mr. MARTIN and Mr. MAGEE are too modest and conservative, but they mean well.

The gentlemen who were going to teach the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY somepolitics have given the job up and retired from business, Mr. FILLEY, however, continues to do a great deal of business at the old stand. His hat is several times the size of Missouri. In fact, not much else is in sight in the Southwest.

The Hon. BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN, revolv ing rapidly through Florida the other day, thoughtfully and tenderly asserted that the Hon. JOHN SHEHMAN was "that arch flend of hell." Mr. TILLMAN'S vocabulary seems to be wearing on the edges and the seams. He certainly ought to get him some more hot-weather words. His language may be stout and services ble, but it's too heavy for the season.

A Story With a Moral

CHAPTER L. She was a woman whose age might safely be proounced "uncertain," and, as she stood at the cour ter fingering a half dozen pieces of dress goods by turn, it was evident that she was in the threes of uncertainty concerning some question of becoming ness or what not,

"Is it for yourself or a young lady?" asked Roggs, the clerk, desiring to facilitate the sale.

The lady's hands dropped to her side, and as, in moment, she walked away with a curt "Sorry to have troubled you," Roggs was left to ruminate on the unstableness of the feminine mind as he waited for another customer.

CHAPTER IL Once more there was a woman of uncertain as tiquity at a dress goods counter. It was a virtual

repetition of the scene in the last chapter, except that this time the brisk and nattly dressed Togge "Is the dress for yourself or an old lady?" asked Mr. Toggs with innocent urbanity, and di-rectly the young man might have been seen dex terously handling the yard measure.

CHAPTER III. Our two heroes are now middle-aged. Toggs is partner in the great firm in which he once held a humble clerkship. He dines on terrapin and quail on toast, while Roggs, in a shiny-backed coat and shabby shoes, walks the streets, wondering why he

The Armaments of Nations,

never had any luck.

figures given by Prof. Michie in the Indepen dent of the size and cost of the European military es tablishments are very striking. Russia leads off with 866,772 men in her army, while France is second with 598,263, and Germany a close third, with 584. 734. Austria follows after a considerable intervawith 354,252, while Italy slips in before England with 252,829. But England takes first place in the navy with 83,400 men, followed by France, 43,620 and Italy, 35,607.

vices in time of peace France leads with 1.67, while Greece is second with 1.28, and Germany third with 1.26. In the annual cost of both services Russia leads off with \$252,176,870, followed by France with \$181, 180,002. The total numbers for armies and navies in Europe are 3,681,496 men, and the cost is \$973,260,215 annually. We might cut a considerable figure in the list by adding the pensions for our last war to current army and navy expenses.

A "California" for the Navy.

TO THE EDITOR OF PHE SUN-Sir: I am not aware that California is represented in the name of a battle ship, and I suggest that this name should be specially represented in our national naval galaxy, and give ample room for any true American to file obtec C. Il. Dickson (Tanchicanah).

Do you see the man? I do see the man. Who is the man ! A Great American Statesman. what's that ?

It's what McKinley rooters think he is. A person who has been promised a Cabinet office. Who's Cabinet? McKinley's. Has be a Cabinet? Not yet. When will be have one? When he's elected President. When will that be? Give it up. How many Cabinet offices are there?

And has McKinley only eight rooters Eight thousand, more like, And have places in the Cabinet been promised to all Oh, yes. What is to become of the other 7,992? That's politics. Good politics? No: Hanna pottics.

The sinews of the McKinley war. what are the sinews of war! Is Hanna money ? Mostly.

Why does he give it to McKinley? McKinley has a name to conjure with Conjure what?

What's Hanna?

He stradilies.

What is straddling?

are letting go of him.

Does he boss McKinley?

The people and anything else Hanna may happen t nave use for.
Is McKinley's name so great? That's about all there is to him. How did he get it? What chance? He chanced to be Chairman of a committee that trafted a tariff bill.

Didn't be do it himself? About as much as a phonograph writes the poetry it repeats. Don't the people think he did it? Some of them do. Why doesn't he tell them how it was? That isn't McKinley, What is the financial issue?

It is a question as to whether business men or farm-ers are better qualified to solve the problems of Can there be any question as to that I

Holding on to the farmers, while the business men

It is, for the business men. But for McKinley? That's the kind of a great American Statesman be is. What's the matter with Hanna? He's all right-for Hanna. itut doesn't he know that it is unwise? He thinks he will handle the business men while Mo Kinley will handle the farmers.

Well, he is a boss. Does McKinley yield tamely? Nobody has noticed him kick yet. How did Hanna get such a grip on him? That's private. McKinley make a great President? Why do they think so?

They will enjoy the usufruct of his steetion. Will he be elected? He isn't nominated yet. The Boston Test of Beauty.

Prom the Boston Courier.

True beauty does not fear to doff.

The plumes and feathers say,

And all the coarming girls take off.

Their hats now at the play. Emphatically in It. in her ploomer suit she can ride with case, And she puts on a lot of sirs; Though the what's tis names tag worse at the knees That the panic that her husband wears. CONTESTS IN TWO CONVENTIONS. A Lively Fight at St. Louis-Smooth Sailing at Chicago Probable,

WARRINGTON, May 17.-The Republicans in their National Convention of four years ago had little trouble with contested seats, except in Mississippi and North Carolina, where an amicable settlement was made. The Democrats at Chicago in 1892 had very little trouble, either. There was a contest in Alabama of no particular account, the regulars receiving the vote and the contestants being allowed to take their sents, without votes, on the floor of the Convention. There were two local contests in Pennsylvania and one in Ohio. All three were determined favorably to the regulars. As is frequently the case in national conventions, the claims of regularity of delegates from the Territories having no electoral votes gave most rouble. There were such contests at Chicago from Utab, the District of Columbia, and Indian Territory. In all three cases the regulars were admitted, and the report of the Committee on Credentials was unanimously accepted by the Convention.

Present indications point to smooth sailing in Chicago at the Democratic Convention. From two States only are there likely to be serious contests, or rather actual contests, for neither is likely to be serious.

From Nebraska, a State which the Democrats have small hopes of carrying, there will be two delegations, one known as the Bryan delegation and the other as the Morton delegation. The Bryan men are the Democratic silverites who participated with the Populista in the nomination of Gov. Holcomb in 1894 and committed the Democratic State Convention to the support of that candidate. The Democrats generally voted for him and he was elected. The Morton Democrats, who are hard money men in Nebraska and who accept as their chieftain and spokesman J. Sterling Morton, Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, had a ticket of their own in 1894 and policy for at 6,000 votes. They will contest the regularity of the Bryan delegates, and the settlement of the dispute may se somewhat protracted and perplexing. Neither Secretary Morton nor ex-Congressman Bryan were delegates to the National Convention of four years ago, Ex-Gov. Boyd then headed the Democratic delegation.

The other State likely to furnish a contest at Chicago is South Carolina. In the National Democratic Convention of four years age Tillman and Irby, both now United States Senators from the Palmetto State, headed the delegation to Chicago; but they are not recognized by the old-line Democrats from South Carolina as entitled to admission to a national convention as such, both being Populists in the estimate of the old-line Democrats. In the contest between the old-line Democrats and the Tillmanites the Republicans of South Carolina and the Populists of that State, too, have been practically absorbed, and at the last State election the Tillman, or Populist, Democrats polled 39,000 votes, while the straight-out Democrats polled only 17,000. To which faction the National Convention will accord recognition is a question yet to be determined. Numerically the manites would be entitled to it if their vote was wholly Democratic, but it was to a considerable extent made up of Populists and silverites. The Chairman of the South Carolina Democratic State Committee is Senator Irby. South Carolina's representative on the National Democratic Committee is M. L. Donaldson. The Democratic National Committee will make up, as heretofore, the preliminary roll of the Convention.

While contests from two States only are likely to engage consideration at Chicago, the Republicans will find themselves this year with flood of contests on their hands. There will be, in fact, a larger number than at any previous convention since 1880. In that year the settlement of disputed cases consumed two days.

This year the contests are limited to no particular States or to no particular section of the country. In the South there is a serious contest, in Mississippl, extending to all the seats of that State in the convention. There are contests in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Florida Georgia, and South Carolina. In fact, nearly every district in the whole Gulf, or cotton bel is contested, the minority faction in each local Convention, where it had any sufficient support having bolted. In some conventions it was the McKinley men who broke away; in other cases it was the anti-McKinley men. The policy of both factions throughout the South since the beginning of the campaign was the same: first to attempt to control each convention, and,

that failing, to send contesting delegates. These contests, however, will not be the only ones to embarrass the Republicans in St. Louis. There are other contests, particularly in Kentucky. Delaware, North Carolina, Illinois, likely to give considerable trouble, as the importance of New York's electoral vote is held at its full value by all Republicans, and a New York contest is certain to engage much more patient attention than one from a Southern State, the electoral vote of which the most sanguine Republican does not count upon, and the settlement of which is usually a matter of conciliation based on promises of future recognition. and sometimes, among Republicans in a national convention, on more tangible arguments. The Florida contest, for instance, will not delay the deliberations of the Republicans in St. Louis very long. Florida has only four electoral votes, and at the last national contest in that State the Republicans ran no ticket. There will be eight votes from Florida in St. Louis, and an amicable adjustment of the claims of the contestants with those of the regulars is not at all

In New York, however, the contest is a more serious one. Upon its determination may de-pend the action of many delegates. There are nine Congress districts in New York and four of these are contested. In the Seventh Congress district, represented in Washington by Mr. Bartlett, and in the Eighth district, represented n Washington by Mr. Mitchell, the Platt regulars have a clear field. In the Ninth Congress district ex-Police Commissioner Murray and John J. Collins, the Platt regulars, have the certificates of election which qualify them as regulars; their opponents have not much of a case upon which to base recognition. In the Tenth Congress district, represented in Washington by Mr. Cummings, the Platt regulars have a clear field without any contest; and so they have in the Eleventh, represented by Mr. Suizer. In the Twelfth district, however, res-resented in Washington by Col. McClellan, there is a serious contest. Col. Cruger and Cornelius N. Bilss have one set of credentials and Mr. Barnes and Howard Carroll another set. The former are anti-Platt, the latter are for Platt. Mr. Bliss is Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and Col. Cruger was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1888, and is now at the head of the Park Department. In the Thirteenth district, represented by Cor. Shannon, the anti-Platt men, Chamberlain McCook and former Commissioner Brookfield, have the regular credentials, and their opponents, the two Platt men, are the contestants. The fight in the nominating convention was a close one, and the Platt men claim that spap judgment was taken before some of their delegates had arrived, or rather before their names had regularly been put upon the roll. In the Fourteenth district, represented in Washington by Congressman Quigg, the Platt men have a clear field. But in the Fifteenth, represented in streets at about 9 A. M., and carefully collecting small Washington by Congressman Low, the anti-Platt men, Commissioner Collis and Commissioner Wright, have one set of credentials while ex-Commissioner Marray and Mr. Friedsam have another. There were rival conventions on different floors of the same building. both claiming a majority. This dispute may prove awkward for the Republicans, as it is admitted by both factions that the fight is a close one, and it turned on the regularity of the primary records under the rais of the Republian county organization; a matter for lawyers. In the Westchester district, the Platt regulars The unusual number of contested seats in this

year's Republican National Convention Invests with probably greater influence than at any previous convention the National Committee. Its important function will be to settle these various disputes, subject to revision by the convention when it proceeds to perfect its permanent organization.

THE TROOPS AND THE PORTS.

L Change for the Ordnance Board-Inspec tions and Transfers of Stattons, WASHINGTON, May 17.-The change which Senator Teller proposes to make in the Board of Orduance and Fortification is that of giving it three civilian members instead of one, as now,

at salaries of \$7,000 a year each. He also proposes that hereafter no guns, forgings, or carriages shall be made, either at Government factories or by contract elsewhere, without the approval of this Board. The real trouble, however, appears to be not in the lack of a proper civilian element on this Board, but in that of supervision of the work of

coast defence. Not only the Board in question

but the Engineer Department and the Ordnance Department of the army now have shares in it; but there is no head. When Congress tries to find out something about the progress of coast defence it has to examine the chief officers of these three different bodies, and is suavely referred by each to the others for whatever does not come within his own jurisdiction. That our guns have been spiendidly made, and that the carriages and emplacements have been dispraportionately delayed, are obvious facts. If Mr. Teller's plan would secure competent army officers who should have nothing eise to attend to as a Board for actually expending whatever

cers who should have nothing else to attend to as a Board for actually expending whatever money Congress might appropriate for coast defences, it might be a better arrangement.

Such a Board could perform the very useful service of drawing up a plan for Congress each year, describing the exact additions proposed for the work of defence during the year, and, above all could make the different parts of the work harmonize. It could also insist on contract work wherever the facilities of the dovernment are not adequate for expending promptly the amounts that Congress is willing to appropriate. Finally, its daily work would consist of the actual supervision and direction of the progress made on the coast defences. But, while such a Board would be useful, there seems to be no gain in prospect from Senator Teller's proposed amendment as it stands.

The Inspector-General's subordinates have been or will soon be engaged in the annual inspection of the colleges where army officers are stationed as instructors in factics. To Lieut. Col. Vroom and Major Moore are assigned 15 colleges each; to Major Garlington, 16; to Major Sanger, 11; to Capi. Fornance, 21, and so on. Other duties can be combined in some cases with these. New assignments are under consideration in the case of 10 college officers whose tours of duty expire this year.

The changes of station for the troops this year are not likely to be very great. A morg those deemed probable are the transfer of two troops of the Third Cavalry to Fort Sheridan, It is also suggested that if the First Infantry should be transferred from California its place may be taken by the Titeenth, now at Fort Sheridan, while perhaps the Second might go to Fort Sheridan. But it is admitted that any changes are yet to be decided upon. The Third Infantry, at Fort Sheridan. But it is admitted that any changes are yet to be decided upon. The Third Infantry, at Fort Sheridan. But it is admitted that any changes are yet to be decided upon the formanders will probably be approved.

Four infantr

ments have been selected to make a trial of a cover for the breach mechanism of the army rifle, designed to protect it from dust, sleet, and the formation of ice. It is made detachable, so as to be carried on the person of the soldier except when needed. Another appliance is that of aluminum cups, which two troops of the Sixth Cavairy purchased at their own cost, and which are much liked. The emergency ration to be recommended by the Board which has been exerumenting on the subject is as id to consist of

recommended by the Board which has been experimenting on the subject is said to consist of hard bread and bacon, of course with sait and pepper and also coffee.

A bill reported favorably by the House committee provides for keeping on hand, for sale at cost, such subsistence articles as the Secretary of War may designate, but the payment must be in cash, except when officers and men have not been regularly paid, or are in the field, where funds cannot be had, or in the case of recruits during their first month of onlistment. It is rather noteworthy that physical defects are said to stand somewhat in the way of several of the new batch of candidates for promotion from the ranks to the shoulder straps. This suggests the high standard of qualification for officers, as well as the greater case with which some enlisted men can come up to the mental than the physical requirements.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE. Many Monarchs Who Yet Rule at a Ripe

Next Sunday, May 24, will be the seventyseventh anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the oldest female sovereign who ever sat on the throne of England. The Queen is afflicted with rheumatism or gout, but her doctors take the best of care of her health, so that

she may yet have years of life. The oldest King in Europe is Christian IX. of Denmark, who last month entered upon the seventy-ninth year of his age. He has worn

the crown for thirty-three years. The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II. is in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and has wielded the sceptre since the year 1872.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph L.

will be sixty-six years old in August next, and he has sat on his throne for forty The King of the Belgians, Leopold II., is in the sixty-second year of his age, and in the thirty-first year of his reign.

The King of Saxony is in his sixty-ninth

rear.

The King of Italy, Humbert I., is in the fifty-third year of his life, and in the sevenfifty-third year of his life, and in the seven teenth year of his reign.

The King of the Hellenes, George I., is fifty-one years old, and has ruled Greece for thirty-

The King of the Helienes, George I., is fiftyone years old, and has ruled Greece for thirty-three years.

The Suitan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is fifty-four, and has been the ruler of the Turkish emoire for twenty years.

The King of Roumania, Charles I., is in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

These are the more elderly of the imperial or royal sovereigns of Europe.

Among the younger European sovereigns are the Emperor of Germany, 37; the King of Portugal, 33; the Czar of Russla, 28; the King of Servia, 20; the Queen of the Netherlands, 1; and the King of Spain, 10. In the Netherlands there is a queen regent, and also in Spain. Pope Lee XIII., who is not a temporal ruler, is in the cighty seventh year of his age, born March 2, 1810.

Whom Cain Married.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: In a recent tosue of your Sunday edition, a party asked: "Whom did Cain marry?" He married his sister. Her name; was Ripha. This, St. Chrysostom says, was the tradition of the Jews of his time. This information may be found in Duprion's "Concordance of the Holy Bible."

Genesis, v., 4, says of Adam: "And he begot sons and daughters." Josephus says that Adam and Eve had thirty-three sons and thirty-two daughters. The sons of our first parents married their sisters. The Old Testament was written as a daughters. The sons of our first parents married their sisters. The Old Testament was written as a preparation for the coming of Christ, and the history of personages who did not typify Him or relate to Him are not given. The holy and innocent Abol was a figure of Christ who was killed by his brethren, and Cain and Abel and their histories are retained, while noting is said of the other children. It may be of interest to your many readers to know the exact meanings of the names of the patriarchs who leads from Adam to Noe, as follows: Adam, "Man in the image of God" or "the Reasoning being: Seth. "Substituted by: Enos. "Frail man." Cannan, "Lamenting fell." Malaleel. "The Heast ford. "Aired, "Shall come down". Henoch, "The Teacher". Methusalat, "His death shall send"; Lament, "To the humble: "Noe, "liest" or "Consolation." Now putting these English meanings of the Helmer manner together we have the following: "Man in the image of God, Substituted by Frail man. Lamenting fell. The Illessed God, Shall come down. The Teacher. His death shall send, I to the Fundle, Hest or Consolation."

Here in the very names of the great fathers of our race before the food, we find a revelation of the fail of mankind, the sorrows of sin, the incarnation of Christ how He will come as Teacher, His death, His redemption, given to the humble ones who will receive His teachings and the rest and consolation of peace from wars and the rest and consolation of peace from wars and the hiessings of civilization.

These are Fut a few of the wonderful things the student fluids in the Helsy fille. Jas. L. Measure.

61 Wisst Firtzers Street, May S.

A Woman Criticises Col. Waring. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Will you kindly ell me what earthly good is dune by sweeping the piles of manure in the gutters, well watering these piles of fifth, and leaving them there until this present ment-half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon?

I say let the dirt repose peacefully all over the street. It would not smell so horridly this warm day.

What would you think of any housekeeper who had What would you think of any housekeeper who had her rooms excel and the exerpinas left? I have all ways his stell upon aweedings toing lostsmit put in a dostpan. I have not allowed them to remain five minutes, unto less five hours. The disspan containing a servicias should be carefully covered and carried at once to the sak can. Tell the please what use the dost have aweeping done and not remove the date of the late aweeping done and not remove the date of children before the present and advisability of the minutes of children before the people whose intelligents is of children to the people whose intelligents is clear the mathods of the people whose intelligents is clear the asterior. White point on the point in the one, point help in the point of the point of the point of the point in the same as they collect a shoveful and after one block to one, point help in the account of the point o